

THE WOUNDED PIGEONS BEGIN TO FLUTTER.

Some kind friend—of the Administration we presume—fearing, and naturally enough too, that we might overlook an editorial devoted to us in the "Raleigh Standard," has enclosed it to us in a letter envelope, for which we give him our thanks. We do not object to this novel mode of calling our attention to what otherwise might have escaped us. The kindly elements of man's nature must sometimes be excited, else it would become too hardened by constant contact with the political world. The piteous wail that issues from the "Raleigh Standard" at the havoc we have made upon the prospects of its immaculate master at Washington, almost overcame our hardness of heart. We can even forgive the pointing indignation with which it vents its spleen upon itself, for what it regards our "reasonable" attacks upon Franklin Pierce. We were aware when we undertook the task of exposing the whitened sepulchre at Washington, so fair and beautiful to Southern beholders, to the public gaze, that we should meet with this ungracious return from some of the pampered pets of the Administration. In this we have not been disappointed. Every now and then a beagle yelp arrests our ear, but the cover is too heavy for their tiny frames, and soon it is heard no more.

But we have at last, some cause to thank the "Standard" and all others of its stripe. Their fluttering gives us assurance that we have sped an unerring shaft and pinioned our victim to the wall. Their lamentations, while painful to us, bid us hope that we have done well our work, and that our mission must ultimately and completely succeed. And what is that mission? Is it a mission of treason to the South? Of disloyalty to the great Democratic Party? Is it a mere spite-suit against Franklin Pierce? No, our enemies—and we know of none we have but his friends—may ascribe this motive to us, but it passes us by as the idle wind which we regard not, for it has no truth in it. We have a higher and nobler purpose—a purpose springing purely from our love of country and our devotion to that party whose principles we believe best calculated to preserve the integrity and perpetuity of our beneficent institutions.

A man has risen up in the nineteenth century who has done everything to demoralize a great party and to weaken the institutions of a glorious and happy country. With all the cunning devices, all the arts and artifices, all the spurious sentimentality which Yankee hypocrisy can command, this man seeks to foment his gain upon the Democratic party and the country, and he basely employs the patronage of the Government to effect his unholy purpose. It is to strike him down from the seat of power that we have entered upon this mission. In a country like ours, it is the pen and not the sword by which we may correct the abuses of power and visit upon their author a just and wholesome punishment for the treachery. We shall continue to employ ours in tearing the mask from Franklin Pierce and his Administration, and exposing its weakness, its imbecility, its corruption, its bad faith, and its utter rottenness. If we shall aid in accomplishing this end, so devoutly to be wished, we shall feel no common consolation in the fact that we have done something in our day and generation for the great party with which it has always been our pride to be connected.

FRANKLIN PIERCE AND THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT.

The intelligence from Nicaragua will be received with emotions of regret and sympathy for the gallant spirits who are represented to have fallen in their first conflict with the Costa Rican forces. This regret will be heightened into indignation at the course pursued by the imbecile head of our Government, towards the Walker-Rivas Government. It was a course at once cruel towards a people who had established a Government by their own daring and enterprise, and unwise as it regards our own relations with Central America. The refusal to recognize the Walker-Rivas Government by the Administration, was simply an outrage, which could have found a lodgment in none other than the small mind of a political pettifogger and demagogue, who gives daily more time and consideration to the ascertainment of the preference of a Cincinnati delegate, than he does to the whole of this interesting subject. The recognition of the Walker-Rivas Government, would not only have been an act of justice in itself, but it would have been a step towards the recognition in England, and all the other Governments in Christendom. And it is reserved for the American Government—no, not the proud American Government—but for the present stupid, but, thank God, tottering head of the American Government, to refuse contumaciously the right-hand of fellowship to an infant and struggling republic, within a week's sail of her own steamers! Nor was it anything to the Pierce-Marcy concern, that the head of the Nicaraguan Government and his brave compatriots were Americans who had sought their fortunes in another land, and therefore were at least entitled to our sympathy. This reverse would never have occurred to the Nicaraguan army, but for this unnatural policy of the Administration. Men and arms, and money, would have found their way to the assistance of Walker, but for the temper in a teapot fuss the Administration made about it. It is in vain for our even blundering officers at Washington to seek shelter behind the conservative elements of the country as opposed to filibusterism! It shall not avail them. We are opposed to filibusterism, there is no filibusterism in a recognition of that Government, and the younger and more problematic its tenure, the more humane and magnanimous it would be to lend it our aid. It is a Government if it lasts but a week or a month, and we have no right, in international comity, to refuse to recognize it. But it is all of a piece with the Pierce-Marcy policy, the distinguishing feature of which is its cowardice and imbecility. The Cincinnati Convention was the cause of this outrage upon the gallant people of a struggling republic. And now, let Mr. Secretary Marcy, and his chief, gloriol, if they can, over the blood that has been split in consequence of their wretched stupidity and selfish ambition. We shall have more to say in future on this subject, and in the mean time must rest upon the hope that the accounts, though authentic in the main, are at least exaggerated.

PIERCE AND HIS SOUTHERN SUPPORT.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following very able article from the New York Herald, upon Franklin Pierce political, and Franklin Pierce personal. The constitutional men of the North will go to Cincinnati protesting against a continuance of the present order of things at Washington. Southern men who may now think of New Hampshire, should know that his re-nomination will lose two Senators from Indiana, one from Pennsylvania, one from New Jersey, and will prevent our electing some constitutional Senators from Wisconsin and Maine. The nomination of Franklin Pierce not only throws away the Presidency, but throws away a Democratic Senate, thus wantonly sacrificing the Democratic Party, and probably the Union itself. We cannot believe, and will not believe, that any Southern State, not even South Carolina, will vote to re-nominate President Pierce, until the vote is cast:

From the New York Herald.

The Labors of the Pierce Missionaries in the North.

"We refer the reader to interesting telegraph items touching the labors of General Pierce's missionaries to the North. They give evidence that the Brigadier has opened his desecrated camp and exhibited its fatal weakness to his own officers and soldiers, and by the same token has published the strength of his opponents. 'The President is a candidate for re-nomination by the democratic party. Those who know his position and understand the tenures by which he holds a place in that party, will come to the conclusion at once that he is grossly deceived by those whom he regards as his friends or that he is deceiving them. If the truth is ever known it will probably show strong proofs of the truth of both these propositions in the conduct of the President and his nominal supporters.'

"In order to comprehend more accurately the strange problems suggested above, and to understand the present attitude and purposes of General Pierce, his short career should be divided into what may be termed his official and personal character—his magistracy and his manhood; for by the former he addresses the South, by the latter he is known to the North. It is easy to see from this reference that his weakness at home is urged by him as a reason why he should be sustained in the South—that his sacrifices here were incurred as a penalty for his devotion to the constitution and the Union. Never was duplicity put to a baser use. Never were honest men misled by a more shallow and groundless device. Never were the faithful adherents of the constitution in the free States more grossly misrepresented. We concede that if, by an honest adherence to the spirit of the national compact—a true administration of the executive office—a true upholding of the rights of all sections of the country, he has incurred the penalties of public censure, it is the duty of patriots, of whatever party, to vindicate the right in sustaining him. On such a basis the South ought to support him, because, in doing so, she will only uphold the cause of justice and maintain her allegiance to that cause by rallying round and sustaining its representative."

"Next to the service we owe to the country is that of dealing fairly and honestly by those who administer its affairs in the spirit of the Constitution. Upon such men, under our economical and parsimonious system rewards cannot be too liberally bestowed or public confidence too generously conferred. On the other hand he who is entrusted with high duties, and is the object of exalted honors, but who fails to merit the approbation of the country in his personal and official relations to its citizens, and forfeits, for whatever cause, the confidence of the people, is amenable to the severest criticism, and is entitled to the least possible share of popular sympathy."

"Now we say to the South, General Pierce has sacrificed nothing in the North on your account. His weakness in the North does not arise from unwholesome measures which you deem vital to the peace and harmony of the Union. If he has so discharged the duties of the chief magistracy as to satisfy you, he has so conducted his personal relations here as to sacrifice public confidence in his integrity as a man, in his wisdom as an officer, and in his patriotism as a citizen. His weakness in the North has added nothing to the rights or to the wrongs of the South, and is in no sense due to his advocacy of public measures. It is urged by him, we know, to excite sympathy in the States where the party by which he was elected was united and unopposed by the hateful elements of abolitionism. It was in dealing with those elements, in pandering to their caprices and yielding to their haughty demands; it was in the vain attempt to buy them into the support of his administration, to reclaim them by bounties and rewards from the pursuit of a fatal sectionalism—it was in abandoning, in truth, the Old Guard of his party for the mercenary Hessians of abolitionism, that he sacrificed the confidence of the North."

"Then instead of serving the South, he so managed as to divide, if not annihilate, their allies in the North. He alienated the staunchest men and the truest patriots of the free States from the support of his administration, and thus, in doing so, he has sealed the South (and even more dangerously than he could have done by joining at once the side of the Nigger Worshipers."

"How, then, can General Pierce appeal to Virginia and South Carolina to re-seat him in the Executive chair? Only by deceiving those States regarding the origin and true cause of his weakness in the North. He has few or no friends here. Are there but few Northern men who are ready to support him? No, it is the gain of the constitution to which the South appeals for guidance in the administration of the government? This is precisely the test point. Has the national spirit of the free States preserved its constitutional purity regarding measures, and lost its honest, its fearlessness, and its just sentiments regarding men? Does it adhere to the cause and denounce those who uphold it? Does it ever stand up for the compact of union and to the equal rights of all the States, and desert the standard of national patriotism and trample under foot the sacred veterans who have borne them in the thickest of the fight? No; the North is true to the South—true to the covenants of union—true to the harmony of the country—true to the spirit and the attributes of the republic, and would not and cannot promote them all by pronouncing judgment of condemnation upon Franklin Pierce. In deserting the men of the North, he deserted the cause of the South—in forfeiting our confidence, he sowed the seeds of dissension in the ranks of those who have ever stood by the Union—he recruited, in fact, for the abolitionists. His weakness here springs from the fact that he has been faithful to the South, interpreted by his conduct towards the North, it is policy and not principle that has guided him; and under such a leadership, and controlled by such motives, there is no party that can avoid entanglement and dissolution. In setting aside, then, General Pierce, the North is true to its alliance with the national feeling of the whole country, and shows all acts of friendship performed on behalf of the Union for the benefit of the Southern States by the Northern democracy, that may be set down as the highest, the truest, and the most patriotic."

PURGATORY IN A BLAZE.—Purgatory mountain, near Buchanan, Botetourt county, Va., was on fire last week. The vast sheet of flame, at night, it is said, presented a sublime spectacle. Great destruction of timber and fences was the result.

CALIFORNIA FOR BUCHANAN.—LIST OF DELEGATES, &c.

The House of Assembly adopted a resolution condemnatory of the election of Banks, as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. The Senate, on the 13th ult., rejected that resolution, and tabled a substitute that California declined to interfere in sectional discussions. This substitute was considered a matter of policy, for the organs of the American party in that State, almost without exception, are bitterly opposed to Banks and his "sectional" views.

The Democratic State Convention met in Sacramento on the 5th ult., and elected the following delegates to attend the National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati:—P. C. Rust, S. H. Dosh, J. L. Brent, J. H. Hill, D. E. Buel, P. L. Solomon, J. N. Dawley, S. W. Inge. The Convention adopted resolutions approving of the main principles of the Nebraska bill, alias "popular sovereignty," and declared that JAMES BUCHANAN was their first choice for the Presidency.

Measures have been taken for the organization of a nigger worshipping party in California, but there had been no public demonstration.

There was a municipal election in Marysville, on the 17th ult. The Democrats elected almost their entire ticket, by majorities ranging from 70 to 200. The Know-Nothings, at the State election, carried the city by a 400 majority. In September 1855, there were 1,600 votes cast; in March, 1856, 1,500.

MR. DALLAS IN LONDON.

We find in the National Intelligencer of yesterday morning the following extract of a private letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in Washington, dated the 27th ultimo:

"Mr. Dallas has every reason to be satisfied with his reception here. Lord Palmerston called on him as soon as he arrived, and in the most friendly way pressed him to dine with him the next day without any form; which he did, and was much pleased with everything that passed. Lord Palmerston has promised to present him to the Queen as soon as she arrives in London. Lady Palmerston also called on Mr. Dallas with J. Bell, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, now a merchant in London, having applied to Mr. Dallas on the subject of the missing steamer Pacific, and wishing to prevail on the Admiralty to send a steamer in search of her. Mr. Dallas gave him a letter to Lord Palmerston. Mr. Oakford went on Sunday to Lord Palmerston's private residence, and, although he found him very much engaged with two secretaries writing despatches to Paris, as soon as he received Mr. Dallas's letter he entered immediately on the subject, and introduced Mr. Oakford to Admiral Richards; and it was agreed to send two men-of-war steamers immediately in search of the packet, and they promised to do everything they could to find her. Lord Palmerston wrote a most kind note to Mr. Dallas stating what he had done."

THE PRESIDENCY.

A private letter, received yesterday from California, says that the delegates from that State to the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention, have been instructed to vote for Mr. BUCHANAN as a candidate for the Presidency, and for Dr. GWIN for the Vice Presidency.

PARODY ON CONCERT.

A second concert will take place this evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Parody will be assisted by Madame Strakoske, M. Strakoske, and Signor Leonardi. The programme is highly attractive, and embraces our national song of the "Star Spangled Banner."

THE STEAMER MERRIMAC.

There will be a gay time at Annapolis to-day. The President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, and Congressmen, will be present to inspect the United States steamer Merrimac, one of the six vessels heretofore ordered to be built for defensive purposes.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Sickness of Gen. Walker.—The Gold Mines.—Army Intelligence.—Deaths, &c., &c. [From El Niaguense, March 22.]

The city has worn a thoughtful look since Thursday morning. On Wednesday night Gen. Walker complained somewhat of indisposition, but his usual good health and great energy of mind induced the belief that he would soon be well. In the morning, however, it was reported that he was worse, and instantly a general feeling of uneasiness seized upon every one. No person could escape the solemn impression—for the welfare of all was deeply linked with that of the Commander-in-chief to the genius of a single man impress itself so thoroughly as then—never did the mysterious influence of a human mind manifest its power more completely. All other thoughts were lost in the consideration of one subject, and that subject was felt to contain the fate of a nation. But with the characteristic will of the American people, every man ultimately made up his mind that the General would soon be up; and three days, not the people, but the army, were to attend to business. And the prophetic knowledge of three hundred men did not falsify its intuition. To-day General Walker is almost wholly recovered. Providence afflicted him but for a time, that the army might know how essential he was to its safety. Thursday and Friday the doors of the General's quarters were closed, that the utmost quiet might be maintained. Col. Moses, the head of the Medical Department of the army, was unremitting in his attentions to the patient.

From the New York Herald.

Another Version of the Affair.—Statement of Captain William E. Bushnell.

We are indebted to Captain Wm. E. Bushnell, who came passenger in the George Law, for a copy of *El Niaguense* of the 22d ult., and for the following statement relative to the defeat of a portion of Walker's army by the Costa Ricans.

CAPT. BUSHNELL'S STATEMENT. I left Virgin Bay on Wednesday, March 25; the reports at Virgin Bay, when I left, were that Col. Schlesinger, with two hundred and fifty men, was met about sixteen miles from Guana Costa, from eight hundred to one thousand Costa Ricans, and being surprised, he was routed, but soon gained a position which he was confident he could hold until reinforced from Walker's army, which was about seventy miles distant. His reported loss, including the missing, was about thirty. Walker has from 1,000 to 1,200 men with whom to reinforce Schlesinger, leaving Col. Piper in command of the force at Guana Costa. Walker's army is composed entirely of Americans, each man of whom is considered equal to three Costa Ricans.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE. On the 17th instant, Mr. SUMNER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—
"Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the character of the commerce known as the 'Coolie trade,' by which Chinese in large numbers are transported from their native country in American ships, on alleged contracts of service in distant places; also, to ascertain if the same is not conducted in violation of an existing treaty with China; and to consider if any legislation be expedient with a view to the prohibition of this commerce, or to prevent abuses incident to it, on board American ships, or to extend to it the provisions and penalties of the recent act of Congress regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels."

The Senate discussed, until the hour of adjournment, the Bounty Land bill.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. FAULKNER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to this House such information as may be in possession of the Department of State respecting the tariff duties, restrictions, prohibitions, and custom-house regulations applicable to American tobacco in the principal commercial countries of Europe."

Mr. PRINGLE, of New York, submitted the following resolution which was agreed to:—
"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to have prepared and presented to the House of Representatives a statement showing the appropriations made by the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Congress, distinguishing the appropriations made at each session of each Congress, distinguishing also the appropriations made on the recommendation of the President, the heads of Departments, or the heads of bureaus from those that were made without such recommendations, and showing what expenditures have been made by the Government in each fiscal year commencing with the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1855; and also what, if any, defalcations have occurred from the 30th day of June, 1850 to the 1st day of July, 1855, and the amount of such defalcations severally, and such other information as may be in his power bearing upon the matters above mentioned."

The House, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, considered, but did not dispose of the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

IN THE SENATE. Yesterday, Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Patents to consider the expediency of amending the patent laws so as to allow the inhabitants of the neighboring British provinces to enjoy the benefits of these laws on an equal footing, in all respects, with citizens of the United States.

The Senate took up the bill authorizing and facilitating the construction of a railroad and magnetic telegraph through the territories of the United States, from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean.

Mr. WELLES advocated the passage of the bill, showing the necessity which exists for the construction of the proposed road. The committee, he remarked, designated no route, but left that for the selection of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General, under the direction of the President of the United States.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until the 20th instant.

The Senate considered and passed sixteen private bills; and adjourned till Monday.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Two letters from the Secretary of the Navy, addressed to Mr. Benson, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, were read. They in substance, extended an invitation to members of Congress to visit Annapolis, for the purpose of inspecting the new United States war steamer Merrimac; and saying that the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy intend going thither this (Friday) afternoon, and will wait until the Saturday morning's train of cars before proceeding to the vessel.

The letters were laid on the table; and, on motion, it was resolved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The Committee of Elections reported that Bird B. Chapman, the sitting delegate from Nebraska, is not entitled to his seat, but that Hiram P. Bennett is.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered, and the amendments acted upon reported to the House; when an adjournment until Monday took place.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, April 17, 1856.

A. Browning, esq., of New Jersey, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 82. John Bacon et al., appellants, vs. Wm. Robertson et al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Yerger for the appellants.

No. 87. Richard D. Wood et al., appellants, vs. Alexander C. Davis. This cause was argued by Messrs. St. Geo. T. Campbell and A. Browning for the appellants, and by Mr. Carlisle for the appellees.

Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 18, 1856.

Hon. J. M. Smiley, of Louisiana, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 90. Joshua R. Stanford, plaintiff in error, vs. Clay Taylor. This cause was argued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiff in error.

No. 91. Adam Ogilvie et al., complainants, vs. the Knox Insurance Company et al. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Judah for the complainants, and by Mr. Crawford for the defendants.

Adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock.

REWARD FOR NEGRO BOY GUSTUS.

—This boy of mine lost home on Monday morning, 11th February, with passes from myself to go on the railroad to Milledgeville, where he had been employed during the session of the Legislature as waiting servant in Brown's Hotel. I learn, however, that he did not return to Milledgeville at all, and has not been heard of since he left home. He has, doubtless either attempted to make his way off by depending on his white man appearance, or has been sold by his white man appearance, or has been sold by the above reward will be paid to any one apprehending and returning said boy; or Fifty Dollars for lodging him in some jail and giving me information of his whereabouts. This presents quite a white man appearance. His complexion is fair, his manners and expression gentle and polite. He is about 30 years old—medium size and weight—hair black and straight—eyes grey or blue—the left hand somewhat withered and stiffened from disease, and on laughing one eye is contracted, and mouth drawn to one side. He has a large carbuncle near the back of his neck—dresses genteelly and wears a watch. He carries with him a banjo and picks it tolerable well, and sometimes acts as a barber. He has been taken for a white man. The public will please watch out for Gustus, and bring him home.

JOHN H. THOMAS.
Forsyth, Monroe Co., Ga., Feb. 29th 1856.
March 20.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

—Another and a very large supply of Warm Under Shirts and Drawers this day opened, of the best quality and at low and uniform prices, at STEVENSON'S Sales Room.
Nov 15—3Hf Brown's Hotel.

RESCUE OF A YOUNG WHITE GIRL FROM THE MOHAVE INDIANS.

From the San Francisco Herald.

We have received the following interesting account of the rescue of a beautiful young American girl, named Miss Olive Outman, from a slavish captivity by the Yuma Indians. The whole narrative is of painful interest:—
STEAMER SEA BIRD, AT SEA, March 9, 1856.

By the last arrival from Fort Yuma, I am enabled to give you the details of the rescue from the Mohave Indians of a young and beautiful American girl, who has been a prisoner for five years. Having made considerable inquiry in Los Angeles and vicinity, I have succeeded in collecting all the facts attending her capture, the murder of her parents, &c., which are willingly placed at your disposal.

On the 19th of March, 1851, a family of emigrants, named Outman, from Iowa, en route for California, composed of Lorenzo Outman, wife and seven children (three boys and four girls), while encamped about one hundred and twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Gila river, were attacked by the Mohave Indians, and all but one boy and two girls massacred in cold blood. The boy, in the dark, succeeded in escaping, and was picked up on the following day by a company of emigrants, about forty miles from the scene of the murder. The little fellow was perfectly exhausted when found, without hat or shoes, and covered with blood. After recovering sufficiently to tell the tale, some of the men started on to ascertain if anything could be done, and on arriving at the fatal place found the boy's version was, alas! too true, the bodies being then half eaten by coyotes, enough, however, was ascertained to show that the two youngest girls were missing. The boy is now living at the "Monte," near Los Angeles, and distinctly remembers that horrible night.

For years nothing had been heard of those two young girls, and their fate appeared to be wrapped in mystery. About five months since an article or letter was published in the Los Angeles Star, stating that the two female prisoners from the scene of the massacre, had been rescued with the officers at Fort Yuma for beads, blankets, &c., and that the latter had refused to trade with or purchase the unfortunate sufferers from the Indians. Col. Nauman, U. S. A., who was at that time en route for Fort Yuma, immediately inquired into the subject, but found the charges against the officers wholly without foundation; and fearful of some possibility there might be some prisoners never before heard of, sent out runners to the different tribes offering heavy ransom for their recovery, in answer to which a Yuma Indian, of the name of Francisco, came in saying, "He could find a young girl ten days travel from the fort." Beads, blankets, &c., were immediately given him, and in twenty days he returned with Miss Outman. When brought in she was all the while chained to a tree, and the marks of hard slavery, her arms, wrists, and hands are largely developed.

was a slave for two years with the Mohaves, who sold her to the Yumas. Her youngest sister died about six months before the rescue of Miss Olive. The hair of the younger lady being of a light golden color, the Indians colored it black—using a dye made from the bark of the blackest tree. She was then eleven years old when taken prisoner, which will make her sixteen now, though she is more fully developed than many girls of twenty.

The officers at the fort have clubbed together, making up a purse for her, and furnishing such clothing as is necessary; also, have placed her in charge of a female residing there, and where every care and attention will be paid to all her wants, until any relations or friends come forward to relieve the poor girl from her present dependent position, and endeavor to return her to Indian life. I hope that some of our philanthropic San Francisco ladies will offer their services to either provide a home for her, or use their influence in procuring her admission to the Orphan Asylum.

JOS. A. FORT.
Pacific Ex. Co's Messenger, Southern Coast.

The Sisters of Mercy, of San Francisco, have notified the friends of Miss Outman, the young lady recently rescued from the Indians, that they will receive her into their care.

Death from Jumping Rope.
We understand that a little girl named Trask, coming with one of the primary schools in East Boston, died a day or two since from excess of exertion in jumping rope. It is said that she jumped about two hundred times without stopping. She was immediately after taken ill and died the next day. This is not the first death from the same cause which we have occasion to record, and should be a warning to children not to indulge in excessive exercise.—Boston Journal.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Mr. Thomas Martin, a printer, from Baltimore, who some time since started a newspaper at Lock Haven, Pa., to advocate the cause of the American party, has recovered \$103 33 damages from Mr. Pearce, a member of Congress, with one of the primary schools in East Boston, died a day or two since from excess of exertion in jumping rope. It is said that she jumped about two hundred times without stopping. She was immediately after taken ill and died the next day. This is not the first death from the same cause which we have occasion to record, and should be a warning to children not to indulge in excessive exercise.—Boston Journal.

Mr. Pearce figured conspicuously in said promises, and that said promises were never fulfilled; and hence the suit, which was decided by arbitration.

The U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth, now at the Gosport (Va.) navy yard, will sail for the East Indies about the 25th inst.

CARD.

GEORGE MASON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Indiana, Calhoun County, Texas.

Practices in the Courts of the Tenth Judicial District; also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin and Galveston.

REFERENCES: Hon. A. P. Butler, U. S. Senator, S. Carolina. Hon. D. R. Atchison, U. S. Senator, Missouri. R. M. T. H. H. U. S. Senator, Virginia. James M. Mason, U. S. Senator, Virginia. Gen. S. Cooper, Adj. Gen. U. S. A. Wash., D. C. Thomas Green, esq., of Washington, D. C. C. Jamison, Free's Bank of Balt., Balt., Md. Dec 6—4f

CARD.

To the Ladies of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, &c.

HENRY WEIRMAN'S ladies, shoes, and dresses, on 15th street, just above Corcoran & Riggs' Banking House, in his new building, with the high marble steps, where he will receive ladies' orders, and keep constantly on hand every variety of ladies', misses, and children's, French gaiter walking shoes, white and black satin gaiters, slippers, &c., made to order by H. Weirman, of Philadelphia of the best French gaiter makers, and the latest Parisian styles. These gaiters are entirely different from what are generally known as "slop-shop shoes," being all custom work, of superior workmanship, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Ladies, who value beauty, comfort, and economy, will consult their interest by giving me a call, and examine for themselves.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
March 20, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting a mercantile business, under the firm of Williams and Son.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
March 20, 1856.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

THE TRAINS.

Leave Washington at 6 and 9 1/2 a. m., and 3 and 4 1/2 p. m.
Leave Baltimore at 4 1/2 and 9 1/2 a. m., and 3 and 4 1/2 p. m.
On Sundays the only train from Baltimore to that leaving at 4 1/2 a. m., and from Washington at 4 1/2 p. m.
May 5—4f.
T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

BY RAILROAD DIRECT TO THE WEST.

Time between Washington and Wheeling but 1 1/2 hours!
Running time between Washington and Cincinnati 2 1/2 hours!
Through Tickets and Baggage Checks to be had in Washington!

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

HAVING greatly improved its Western connections, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now a favorite route to travellers between Washington, Baltimore, and all portions of the West, the Northwest, and the Southwest.

The connection between the trains from Washington and the train bound west from Baltimore is always promptly made at the Washington Junction (lately called the Relay House) 9 miles from Baltimore. This is the only change of cars, required between Washington and the Ohio river. Baggage is checked through to Wheeling at the Washington station, and rechecked and transferred there, (with the passengers) without charge, for those holding through tickets for points beyond. The connecting trains leave Washington daily at 6 a. m. and 4 1/2 p. m. On Sundays at the latter hour only.

At Wheeling direct connection is made with the trains of the CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD, running from Belleair on the Ohio, near Wheeling, through Cambridge, Zanesville and Newark to COLUMBUS, Ohio. Trains connect at Newark with the cars of the Newark, Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.

At Columbus the Railroad trains connect with the first of the Little Miami Railroad to Xenia, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, &c. At Xenia (on Little Miami Railroad) connection is formed with the trains through Dayton, to INDIANAPOLIS, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Chicago, Rock Island, St. Louis, &c.

Passengers holding through tickets for Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans, &c., which are also sold at Washington, are transferred at Cincinnati to the Mail Steamers on the Ohio Tickets for Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis are sold by this route.

For tickets to Toledo, Cleveland, and via Cleveland to Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and tickets are sold, when the Ohio is navigable between Wheeling and Wellsville (forty miles) where a connection with the Cleveland and Painesville Railroad is made.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.